

LA-LDA: A Limited Attention Topic Model for Social Recommendation

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Abstract. Social media users have finite attention which limits the number of incoming messages from friends they can process. Moreover, they pay more attention to opinions and recommendations of some friends more than others. In this paper, we propose $\mathcal{L}A$ -LDA, a latent topic model which incorporates limited, non-uniformly divided attention in the diffusion process by which opinions and information spread on the social network. We show that our proposed model is able to learn more accurate user models from users' social network and item adoption behavior than models which do not take limited attention into account. We analyze voting on news items on the social news aggregator Digg and show that our proposed model is better able to predict held out votes than alternative models. Our study demonstrates that psycho-socially motivated models have better ability to describe and predict observed behavior than models which only consider topics.

Keywords: social media, diffusion, link analysis, influence

1 Introduction

Information overload has been drastically exacerbated by social media. On sites such as Twitter, YouTube and Facebook, more videos and images are uploaded, blog posts written, and new messages posted than people are able to process. Social media sites attempt to mitigate this problem by allowing users to subscribe to, or follow, updates from specific users only. However, as the number of friends people follow grows, and the amount of information shared expands, the information overload problem returns.

Though social media contributes to the information overload problem; however it also creates opportunities for solutions. We can apply statistical techniques to social media data to learn user preferences and interests from observations of their behavior. The learned preferences could then be used to more accurately filter and personalize streams of new information. Consider social recommendation: when a user shares an item, e.g., by posting a link to a news story on Digg or Twitter, he broadcasts it to all his followers. Those followers may in turn share the item with their own followers, and so on, creating a cascade through which information and ideas diffuse through the social network.

By analyzing these cascades, who shares what items and when, we can learn what users are interested in and use this knowledge to filter and rank incoming information.

The generic diffusion process described above ignores two important elements: (i) users have finite attention, which limits their ability to process recommended items, and (ii) users divide their attention non-uniformly over their friends and interests. Attention is the psychological mechanism that integrates perceptual and cognitive factors to select the small fraction of input to be processed in real time [8,12]. Attention has been shown to be an important factor in explaining online interactions [17,7]. Attentive acts, e.g., reading a tweet, browsing the web, or responding to email, require mental effort, and since the brain’s capacity for mental effort is limited, so is attention. Attention has been shown to impact the popularity of memes [18,17], what people retweet [3,7] and the number of meaningful conversations they can have [5]. Attention is important, because most sites, including Digg and Twitter, display items from friends as a chronologically sorted list, with the newest items at the top of the list. The more friends a user follows, the longer the list, in average. A user scans the list, beginning at the top, and if he finds an item interesting, he may share it with his followers. He will continue scanning the list until he gets bored or distracted, which is likely to happen before he had a chance to inspect all new items. While a user must divide his limited attention among his friends, he does not divide it uniformly. Some friends are closer or more influential [6,4]; therefore, their recommendations may receive more attention, making them more likely to be adopted. Users may also preferentially pay more attention to each friend depending on topic.

In next section we describe a diffusion mechanism that takes into consideration the limited, non-uniformly divided attention of social media users. We use this mechanism to motivate \mathcal{LA} -LDA, a probabilistic topic model we introduce. Next, we analyze voting on news items on the social news aggregator Digg and show that our model is better able to predict held out votes than alternative models that do not take limited attention into account. Our study demonstrates that psycho-socially motivated models are better able to describe and predict observed user behavior in social media, and may lead to better tools for solving the information overload problem.

2 LA-LDA

Social Recommendation Setting We begin by describing the social recommendation scenario we are modeling. We assume an idealized social media setting, with U users who recommend to each other and adopt items A . Users have interests X , and items have topics Z , with users more likely to adopt items whose topics match their interests. In addition, each user u has $N_{frds(u)}$ friends and can see the items friends adopted.

The social recommendation model we propose is dynamic, and describes a number of user actions. A user u can share an item i at time t . An item could

be a link to an online resource that a user shares by tweeting it on Twitter or submitting for it on Digg. We assume that when an item is shared by u , the recommendation is broadcast of all of u 's followers. A user u can share a recommended item i at time t , for example, by retweeting the link on Twitter or voting for it on Digg.

We also introduce the notion of a *seed*, the user who introduced the item into the social network. For any item i , there is a set of seed users whose adoptions diffuse through the social network along follower links, based on users' interests.

Finally, what sets our model apart from previous models for social recommendations is that we also model user's attention. Users have limited attention and may not attend to all the items their friends recommend. After attending to an item, they may decide to adopt and share it. Once an item is shared, the limited attention diffusion process continues to unfold.

In summary, in the context of social recommendation, limited attention implies that users may process all items their friends recommend. How they limit their attention depends on both their interests and their social network.

Probabilistic Model We now introduce a topic model \mathcal{LA} -LDA that captures the salient elements, including the limited attention of users, of social recommendation. Our model consists of four key components which describe user's interests ($\theta_{(u)}$), item's topics ($\psi_{(i)}$), user's attention to friends on different interests ($\tau_{(u)}$), and user's limited attention ($\phi_{(u)}$). We assume there are N_u users, N_i items, and each user u follows $N_{frds(u)}$ friends. Moreover, each user has N_x interests, and each item has N_z topics.

The \mathcal{LA} -LDA model is presented in graphical form in Figure 1(a). There are four parts to the model representation: user level (θ, τ, ϕ), item level (ψ), interest \times topic level (π), and global hyperparameters (α, β, ρ , and η). Each adoption of an item i by a user u has an associated item topic z , and user interest x ; Y denotes the friend(s) whose recommendations for i were adopted by u . Variables A and Y are observed, while X and Z are hidden. User u 's interest profile $\theta_{(u)}$ is a distribution over N_x interests. Similarly, item i 's topic profile $\psi_{(i)}$ is a distribution over N_z topics. Each user pays attention to different friends depending on interests, so that for user u and interest x , there is an interest-specific distribution $\tau_{(u,x)}$ over $frds(u)$. The distribution of user u 's attention over both N_x interests and $frds(u)$ is captured by $\phi_{(u)}$. Finally, each interest x and topic z pair has an adoption probability $\pi_{(x,z)}$ for items. The generative process for item adoption through a social network is shown in Figure 1(b).

Inference The inference procedure for our model follows the derivation of the equations for collapsed Gibbs sampling, since we cannot compute posterior distribution directly because of the summation in the denominator. By constructing a Markov chain, we can sample sequentially until the sampled parameters approach the target posterior distributions. In particular, we sample all variables from their distribution by conditioning on the currently assigned values of all

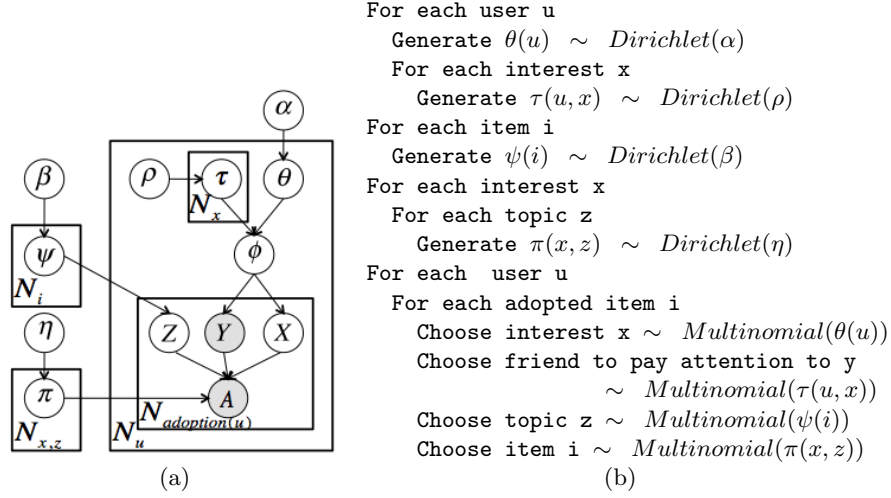


Fig. 1. The \mathcal{LA} -LDA model (user interest profiles(θ), interest-specific attention profiles(τ), item topic profiles(ψ), and adoption probabilities(π)).

other variables. To apply this algorithm, we need the full conditional distribution and it can be obtained by a probabilistic argument.

The Gibbs sampling formulas for the variables are:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(Z_{(u,v)} = k | Z_{-(u,v)}, X, Y, A_u) &\propto \frac{n_{-(u,v)}^k + \beta}{n_{-(u,v)}^{(\cdot)} + \beta \times N_z} \frac{n_{-(u,v)}^{x,k} + \eta}{n_{-(\cdot,\cdot)}^{x,k} + \eta \times N_i} \\
 P(X_{(u,v)} = j | X_{-(u,v)}, Y, Z, A_u) &\propto \frac{n_{-(u,\cdot)}^j + \alpha}{n_{-(u,\cdot)}^{(\cdot)} + \alpha \times N_x} \frac{n_{-(u,j)}^y + \rho}{n_{-(u,j)}^{(\cdot)} + \rho \times N_{(frds(u))}} \frac{n_{-(u,v)}^{j,z} + \eta}{n_{-(\cdot,\cdot)}^{j,z} + \eta \times N_i}
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

where $n_{-(u,v)}^k$ is the number of times topic k is assigned on item (u, v) excluding the current assignment of $Z_{(u,v)}$, $n_{-(u,v)}^{x,k}$ is the number of adoptions of item (u, v) under item topic assignment k and user interest assignment of x , excluding the current item topic assignment of $Z_{(u,v)}$, A_u is the set of items adopted by user u , and v ranges over the items in A_u . (u, v) denotes the index of the v th item adopted by user u . The first ratio expresses the probability of topic k for item (u, v) , and the second ratio expresses the probability of item (u, v) 's adoption under the item topic assignment k and user interest assignment x . In the second equation, $n_{-(u,\cdot)}^j$ is the number of times user u pays attention to interest j excluding the current assignment of $X_{(u,v)}$ and $n_{-(u,j)}^y$ is the number of times user u pays attention to friend y on interest x excluding the current assignment of $X_{(u,v)}$. The first ratio expresses the probability of user u paying attention to interest j and the second ratio expresses the probability that user u pays attention to friend y on interest j . Our model allows the algorithm learn each

user's interests by taking into account the limited attention on friends for certain interests from local perspective, while adopting is given by user's interest and item's topic assignment from global perspective. To make the model simple we use symmetric Dirichlet priors. We estimate θ , ψ , π , and ϕ with sampled values in the standard manner.

3 Evaluation on Synthetic Data

Our first set of experiments illustrate the properties of the \mathcal{LA} -LDA model used in conjunction with synthetic data. We used social network links among top 5,000 most active users in 2009 dataset, who are followed by in average 81.8 other users (max 984 and median 11). We begin generating synthetic data by creating N_i items and N_u users according to the generative model.

We model the propagation of items through the social network over a period of N_{day} days. We first choose a set of seeders ($S\%$) from N_u users. Seeders will be able to introduce new items into the network. We introduce a special source node, which contains all of the items. Seeders will have the source node as one of their friends. Every user u is assigned a fixed attention budget V_u , which determines the total number of items from friends that u can attend to in a day. For simplicity, we represent V_u as a function of a global attention limit parameter v_g and the number of friends user has. This is motivated by the observation that, at least on Digg, user activity is correlated with the number of friends they follow (the correlation coefficient is 0.1626–0.1701). Intuitively, the number of items a user adopts is some fraction of the number of stories to which a user attends; here, to simplify matters, we assume that user's attention budget is simply proportional to the number of friends she follows.

function GENERATE SYNTHETIC DATA

```

for  $day = 1 \rightarrow N_{day}$  do
  for  $u = 1 \rightarrow N_u$  do
    for  $attention = 1 \rightarrow V_u$  do
      choose interest  $x \sim Mult(\theta_{(u)})$ 
      choose friend  $y \sim Mult(\tau_{(u,x)})$ 
      choose a item  $i$  from  $y$ 
      choose topic  $z \sim Mult(\psi_{(i)})$ 
      Adopt and share item with probability  $\pi_{(x,z)}$ 
    end for
  end for
end for
end function

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Synthetic cascades are generated as follows. Each day, every user within her allotted attention budget, will check to see whether her friends have any items that match her interests. Initially, when the cascade starts, the source node is the only friend, which has items, so only seed nodes will be able to adopt and share items. However, as time progresses, and items begin flowing through the network. Eventually users will exhaust their attention budget, without being able

to attend to all the items that their friends shared with them. When user chooses to attend to an item i that has been shared by a friend y , they choose without replacement, so that an item will only be attended to once from a particular friend y . However, we do allow a user to attend the same item from different friends. Once an item has been chosen, the user will adopt (and share) the item with probability $\pi_{x,z}$.

By varying parameters (S and v_g) and hyperparameters (α , β , η , and ρ) we can create different synthetic datasets and we investigate how well we are able to recover the user interests from the generated data using \mathcal{LA} -LDA (or LDA) model. We evaluate the performance of models by measuring the similarity of the learned and the actual distributions by the average deviation between the Jensen-Shannon divergence of their vectors. The average deviation is small when two vectors are similar without considering the indexing of the interests.

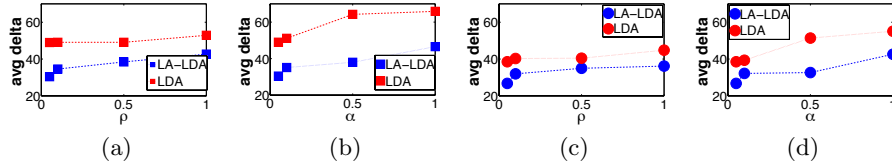


Fig. 2. The average deviation of user interest (θ) and item topic (ψ) with different limited attention values (ρ and α) on synthetic. The top two figures show average deviation between learned and actual θ when (a) $\alpha=0.05$ and $\rho=0.05, 0.1, 0.5$, and 1.0 and (b) $\rho=0.05$ and $\alpha=0.05, 0.1, 0.5$, and 1.0 . The bottom two figures show average deviation between learned and actual ψ when (c) $\alpha = 0.05$ and (d) $\rho = 0.05$.

For comparison, we learned two different LDA models, one for user interests and one for item topics. We learn the LDA for interest distributions of users θ by viewing a user as a document and items as terms in a document, and we learn the LDA for topic distributions of items ψ by setting item as a document and users as terms in a document. We also ran \mathcal{LA} -LDA to learn both θ and ψ in accordance with that model. For generating the synthetic data, we set $v_g=2$, $\beta=0.1$, $\eta=0.1$ and $S=30\%$ and varied α (0.05, 0.1, 0.5, and 1.0) and ρ (0.05, 0.1, 0.5, and 1.0). We applied the same hyperparameters used to generate the synthetic data in the models.

The average deviation between learned and actual interests and topics of items in the synthetic datasets are shown in Fig. 2. With large values of α , users allocate their attention uniformly over interests, so users are more likely to adopt items on a variety of interests. Because of this adoption tendency, it is hard to distinguish their interests. For small values of α , users pay attention to a limited number of interests and more can be learned from their adoption behavior. That is why both LDA and \mathcal{LA} -LDA perform better for small α values. Similarly, large values of ρ cause users to pay attention to their friends uniformly, while small

values focuses users’ attention to a smaller subset of their friends. With large ρ values, average deviations of both models are high, whereas for lower values both models perform better. In all four cases, \mathcal{LA} -LDA is superior to LDA in learning interests distribution of users and topics distribution of items for all α and ρ values.

4 Evaluation on Digg

We evaluate \mathcal{LA} -LDA on real-world data from the social news aggregator Digg, which allows users to submit links to news stories and other users to vote for (or “digg”) stories they find interesting. Digg also allows users to follow the activity of other users to see the stories they submitted or digg recently. When a user votes for a story, this recommendation is broadcast to all his followers. At the time data was collected, users were submitting many thousands of stories, from which Digg selected a handful to promote to its popular front page.

We evaluated two datasets. The 2009 dataset [9] contains information about the voting history of 70K active users (with 1.7M social links) on 3.5K stories promoted to Digg front page in June, and contains 2.1M votes. At the time, Digg assigned stories to one of eight topics (Entertainment, Lifestyle, Science, Technology, World & Business, Sports, Offbeat, and Gaming). The 2010 dataset [15] contains information about voting histories of 12K users (with 1.3M social links) over a 6 months period (Jul – Dec). It includes 48K stories with 1.9M votes. At the time data was collected, Digg assigned stories to 10 topics, replacing the “World & Business” topic with “World News,” “Business,” and “Politics”.

Before a story is promoted to the front page, it is visible on the upcoming stories queue and to the submitter’s followers. With each new vote, the story becomes visible to that voter’s followers. We examine only the votes that the story accrued before promotion to the front page, during which time it propagated mainly via friends’ recommendations. In the 2009 dataset, 28K users voted for 3K stories and in the 2010 dataset, 4K users voted for 36K stories before promotion. We focused the data further by selecting those users who voted at least 10 times, resulting in 2,390 users (who voted for 3,553 stories) in the 2009 dataset and 2,330 users (who voted on 22,483 stories) in the 2010 dataset.

\mathcal{LA} -LDA has six parameters: the number of interests (N_x) and topics (N_z) and hyperparameters α , β , η , and ρ . The choice of hyperparameters can have implications inference results. While our algorithm can be extended to learn hyperparameters, here we fix them (0.1) and focus on the consequences of varying the number of topics and interests (from 5 to 800). We estimate the performance of model by computing the likelihood of the training set given the model for different combinations of parameters. We took samples at a lag of 100 iterations after discarding the first 1000 iterations and both algorithms stabilize within 2000 iterations. The best performance is obtained for $N_x = 10$ interests and $N_z = 200$ topics in the 2009 dataset and $N_x = 30$ interests and $N_z = 200$ topics in the 2010 dataset for both ITM and \mathcal{LA} -LDA. LDA results in best performance for 200 interests in the 2009 and 500 interests in the 2010 dataset.

Evaluation of Learned User Interests The topics assigned to stories by Digg provide useful evidence for evaluating topic models. We represent user u 's preferences by constructing an empirical interest vector that gives the fraction of votes made by u on each topic. The empirical interest vector serves as gold standard for evaluating user interests learned by different topic models. We measure the similarity of the distributions using average Jensen-Shannon divergence. In both datasets, \mathcal{LA} -LDA (2009 dataset: 15.11 & 2010 dataset: 28.71) outperforms ITM [11] (36.38 & 36.01) and LDA [1] (37.72 & 55.43) models by learning user interests that are closer to the gold standard.

Evaluation on Vote Prediction We evaluate our proposed topic models by measuring how well they allow us to predict individual votes. There are 257K pre-promotion votes in the 2009 dataset and 1.5M votes in the 2010 dataset, with 72.34 and 68.20 average votes per story, respectively. For our evaluation, we randomly split the data into training and test sets, and performed five-fold cross validation. To generate the test set, we use the held-out votes (positive examples) and augment it with stories that friends of users shared but that were not adopted by user. Depending on a user's and their friends' activities, there are different numbers of positive (N_{pos}^u) in the test set. The average percentage of N_{pos}^u in the test set is 0.73% (max 18%, min 0.02%, and median 0.13%), suggesting that friends share many stories that users do not end up not voting for. This makes the prediction task extremely challenging, with less than one in a hundred chance of successfully predicting votes if stories are picked randomly.

We train the models on the data in the training set. Then, for each story i in the test set, we compute the probability user u votes for it, given training data \mathcal{D} . For LDA, the probability of the vote on i is the probability of adopting a_i :

$$P(a_i|\mathcal{D}) = \int_{\theta} \sum_x P(a_i|x)P(x|\theta)P(\theta|\mathcal{D}) d\theta \quad (2)$$

For ITM, the probability that user u votes for story i is obtained by integrating over the posterior Dirichlet distributions of θ and ψ :

$$P(a_i|\mathcal{D}) = \int_{\psi} \int_{\theta} \sum_{x,z} P(a_i|z,x)P(z|\psi)P(x|\theta)P(\psi|\mathcal{D})P(\theta|\mathcal{D}) d\theta d\psi \quad (3)$$

Finally, in the \mathcal{LA} -LDA model, the probability user u votes for story i is:

$$P(a_i|\mathcal{D}) = \int_{\psi} \int_{\phi} \sum_{x,y,z} P(a_i|x,z)P(z|\psi)P(x,y|\phi)P(\psi|\mathcal{D})P(\phi|\mathcal{D}) d\phi d\psi \quad (4)$$

where the probability of a user's vote is decided by the distribution of the user's limited attention over friends and interests ϕ and story's topic profile ψ . We evaluate performance of the models on the prediction task using average precision. Average precision at N_{pos}^u for each user is $\sum_{k=1, n} Prec(k)/(N_{pos}^{user})$, where $Prec(k)$ is the precision at cut-off k in the list of votes ordered by their likelihood.

We divide users into categories based on their activity in the training set. The first category includes *all users* and the remaining categories include users who voted for at least 7.5%, 15%, and 25% of the stories in the training set. While \mathcal{LA} -LDA outperforms baseline methods in all cases, its comparative advantage improves with user activity. When there is little information about user interests, the precision of all methods is ranges from 1%–3%. As the amount of information about user interests, as expressed through the votes they make, grows, performance of all models improves, but that of \mathcal{LA} -LDA improves much faster. \mathcal{LA} -LDA correctly predicts more than 30% of the votes made by the most active users, as compared to 11% of the randomly guess.

Average Precision	2009 Data				2010 Data			
	All users	$\geq 7.5\%$	$\geq 15\%$	$\geq 25\%$	All users	$\geq 7.5\%$	$\geq 15\%$	$\geq 25\%$
random	0.0192	0.0477	0.0617	0.1092	0.0111	0.03619	0.0557	0.1054
LDA	0.0209	0.0440	0.0621	0.1107	0.0182	0.0415	0.0562	0.1117
ITM	0.0220	0.1100	0.1526	0.2693	0.0244	0.1363	0.1763	0.2370
\mathcal{LA} -LDA	0.0224	0.1164	0.1677	0.3204	0.0376	0.1368	0.1881	0.3154
Submitter	0.0379	0.0873	0.1138	0.1517	0.0283	0.0483	0.0746	0.1257
Max	0.0789	0.0964	0.1240	0.1707	0.0702	0.0733	0.1080	0.1616
ITM+Submitter	0.0241	0.0904	0.1311	0.1889	0.0381	0.0845	0.1121	0.1816
ITM+Max	0.0257	0.0977	0.1471	0.2365	0.0482	0.1243	0.1645	0.2436

One may ask whether a simple attention allocation heuristic could predict votes as well as \mathcal{LA} -LDA, but at a reduced computational cost. We answer this question by presenting results of four experiments studying the effect of the influence heuristic on the prediction task. In the first experiment, predicted votes for each user are sorted based the influence of the *submitter*, the first user to post the story on Digg. In the second experiment, they are sorted based on the influence of the most influential (*max*) voter. The third experiment investigates the effect of including either influence heuristic into the ITM model. In this case, the vote probability given by Eq. 3 is multiplied by relative influence (with respect to the most influential user in the network) of the *submitter* or *max* voter. When there is little information to learn user interests, using a simple heuristic that a user votes for a story if a very influential user recommended it, works well to predict votes, three to four times better than random guess. However, as \mathcal{LA} -LDA receives more data about user interests, it is able to learn a model that outperforms the simpler influence-based models.

5 Conclusion

Traditional topic models have been extended to a networked setting to model hyperlinks between documents [10], and the varying vocabularies and styles of different authors [13]. Collaborative filtering methods examine item recommendations made by many users to discover their preferences and recommend new items that were liked by similar users ([14],[2]) and improve the explanatory power of recommendations by extending LDA [16].

We introduced \mathcal{LA} -LDA, a novel hidden topic model that takes into account social media users’ limited attention. Our work demonstrates the importance of modeling psychological factors, such as attention, in social media analysis. These results may apply beyond social media and point to the fundamental role that psychosocial and cognitive factors play in social communication. People do not have infinite time and patience to read all status updates or scientific articles on topics they are interested in, see all the movies or read all the books. Attention acts as an “information bottleneck,” selecting a small fraction of available input for further processing. Since human attention is finite, the mechanisms that guide it become ever more important. Uncovering the factors that guide attention will be the focus of our future work.

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